

**A New Species of *Strangalia* (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae)
from Western Mexico**

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Abstract.—A new lepturine species, *Strangalia hamatipes*, is described from the Mexican state of Jalisco. A revision of the most recent key to males of the genus, and a figure are provided. *Strangalia linsleyana* is proposed as a replacement name for *S. linsleyi* Giesbert, 1985, a name preoccupied by *S. linsleyi* Gressitt, 1951 from China.

The following paper is presented as an addition to the recent work on the genus *Strangalia* Audinet-Serville in Mexico and Central America (Giesbert, 1985). The new species described is closely related to *S. opleri* Chemsak and Linsley (1976) from Costa Rica, and *S. palaspina* Chemsak (1969) from Sinaloa, Mexico.

The key to males in the previous paper may be modified to include males of the present species as follows:

- 2(1). Metatibiae without distinct carinae or preapical tubercles 3
- Metatibiae carinate at least apically along inside edge from base of inner spur, or with a preapical tubercle on inside edge 11
- 13(12). Metatibiae arcuate, apices with a single spur in addition to broad plate; abdomen exceeding elytral apices by about 1½ segments. Sinaloa, Mexico *S. palaspina*
- Metatibiae nearly straight, apices with 2 spurs in addition to broad plate; abdomen exceeding elytral apices by about 2 segments 13a
- 13a(13). Pronotum and elytra yellow and black; profemora and protibiae modified with obtuse processes; apices of metafemora black. Costa Rica *S. opleri*
- Pronotum and elytra orange-testaceous; profemora and protibiae modified with acute triangular processes; metafemora orange. Jalisco, Mexico *S. hamatipes*

***Strangalia hamatipes*, NEW SPECIES**
(Fig. 1)

Male.—Form moderate sized, elongate, strongly tapering posteriorly; integument orange testaceous, with tips of mandibles, eyes, antennae, distal 1/6 to 1/10 of metatibiae, metatarsi, concave faces of coxae, and anterior borders of episterna blackish; mesotarsi fuscous. Head with front elongate, finely, shallowly punctate; vertex finely, densely punctate, finely, inconspicuously micropubescent, with fine longitudinal median impression; antennae nearly attaining elytral apices, segments

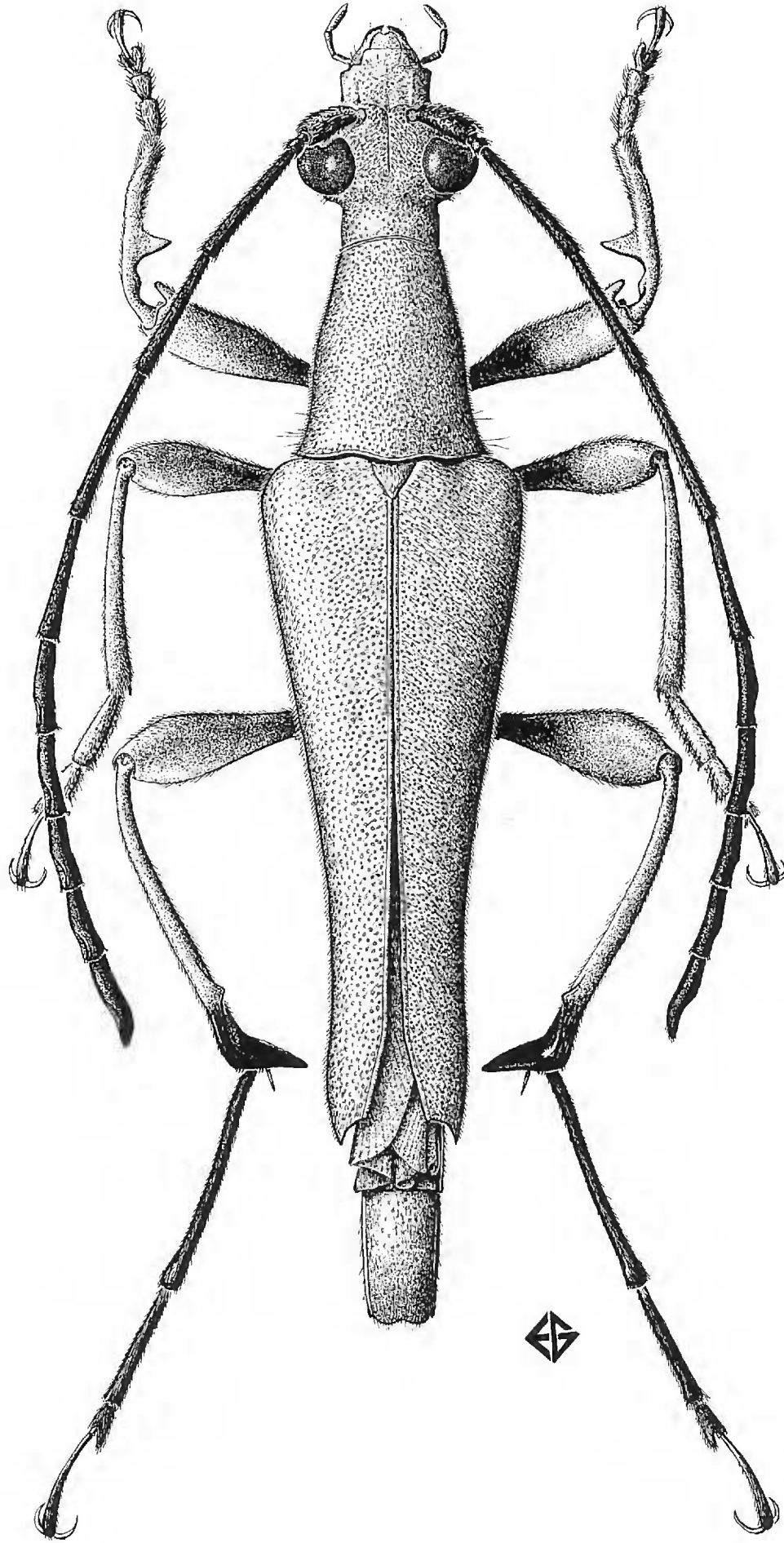


Figure 1. *Strangalia hamatipes*, new species. Male.

7–11 slightly thickened and provided with moderate sized sensory pits, segments to 6th with depressed black pubescence, remaining segments micropubescent. Pronotum longer than basal width, sides nearly straight, tapering anteriorly; disk evenly convex, with fine dense punctures becoming feebly, transversely subrugose

on basal $\frac{1}{2}$; pubescence short, suberect, golden, with a few long erect hairs laterally near base. Prosternum finely, shallowly punctate near coxae, finely pubescent; mesosternum and metasternum finely, densely punctate and pubescent, less so in proximity to a closely placed centro-apical pair of small acute tubercles on metasternum. Elytra slightly less than 3 times as long as basal width, sides tapering to apical $\frac{1}{5}$, slightly dehiscent before obliquely emarginate apices; punctures distinct, small, moderately dense; pubescence short, suberect, moderately dense, golden. Legs moderately slender, protibiae arcuate at base, with acute triangular flat process on inside at basal $\frac{1}{3}$; profemora thickened, abruptly narrowed near base, apex with small excavation bordered dorsally by a distinct flat triangular process; metatibiae nearly straight, with apices modified internally into triangular flat plates, preceded by a short carinate tubercle, and each with an unequal pair of apical spurs. Abdomen narrow, elongate, extending 2 segments beyond elytral apices; sternites finely, densely punctate and pubescent basally, with punctures becoming coarser and sparser apically on each segment; terminal sternite about $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as basal width, nearly cylindrical, not excavated, with obtuse longitudinal carina, apex finely crenulate. Length 14–18 mm.

Female. — Form slightly more robust than male; metatibiae blackish throughout; antennae surpassing middle of elytra; protibiae, profemora, and metatibiae unmodified; abdomen more robust, not elongate, extending about 1 segment beyond elytral apices; terminal sternite apically subtruncate to feebly bisinuate, outer angles acute. Length 14–18 mm.

Holotype male, *allotype* (UNAM, Mexico City), and 9 *paratypes* (6 males, 3 females) from MEXICO, Jalisco, Estación de Biología "Chamela," July 10–20, 1985 (E. Giesbert), July 11, 1985 (Chemsak, Katsura & Michelbachers) 7 additional male *paratypes* from MEXICO, Jalisco, 7 km S El Tuito, 1600', on blossoms of *Croton* sp., July 21, 1985 (E. Giesbert).

Remarks. — Males of this species may be easily recognized by the unusual modification of the prolegs, which may function as a grasping mechanism during mating. Modification of the metatibiae is similar to that of *Strangalia opleri* Chemsak & Linsley of Costa Rica. A strong resemblance to *S. palaspina* Chemsak in basic form, color, and general area of distribution may have led to the determination of *S. hamatipes* as *S. palaspina* in some collections, the females, in particular, being quite similar. In the series of *S. hamatipes* at hand, no evidence of the black markings usually present on the dorsum and metafemora of *S. palaspina* is seen, however.

A series of male specimens collected in company with *S. hamatipes* at the El Tuito locality, although easily distinguished from the latter, differs also from typical *S. palaspina* by the presence of a small tubercle on the inside of the protibiae at the basal $\frac{1}{3}$, and by a somewhat increased melanism. This population would seem at the present time to be best assigned to *S. palaspina*, which it resembles closely in all other respects.

Strangalia linsleyana, REPLACEMENT NAME

The recently proposed *Strangalia linsleyi* Giesbert, 1985 has been found to be a homonym, being preoccupied by *S. linsleyi* Gressitt, 1951 from China. In order to preserve the patronym, *S. linsleyana* is here proposed as a replacement name for *S. linsleyi* Giesbert.

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